

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



# NASA's Exploration Program

**Dr. Chris Moore**  
**NASA Headquarters**

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[www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov)

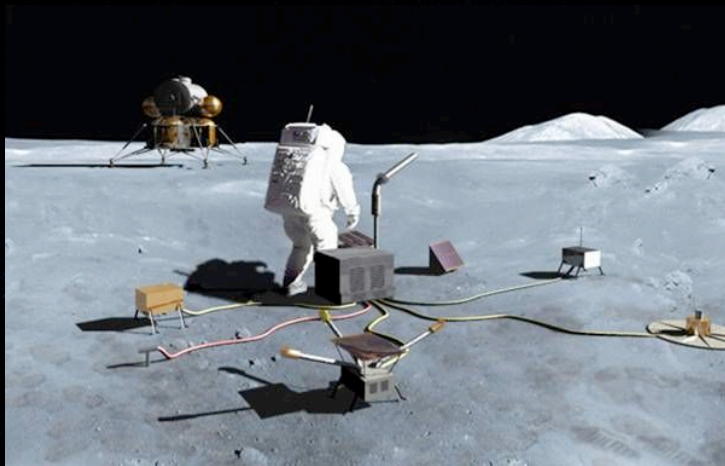


# Space Exploration Direction, Authorized by Congress

- Complete the International Space Station
- Safely fly the Space Shuttle until 2010
- Develop and fly the Crew Exploration Vehicle no later than 2014
- Return to the Moon no later than 2020
- Extend human presence across the solar system and beyond
- Implement a sustained and affordable human and robotic program
- Develop supporting innovative technologies, knowledge, and infrastructures
- Promote international and commercial participation in exploration

## NASA Authorization Act of 2005

The Administrator shall establish a program to develop a sustained human presence on the Moon, including a robust precursor program to promote exploration, science, commerce and U.S. preeminence in space, and as a stepping stone to future exploration of Mars and other destinations.





# Why explore the Moon?



**Human Civilization**



**Scientific Knowledge**



**Exploration Preparation**



**Global Partnerships**



**Economic Expansion**

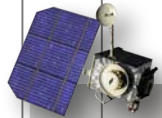


**Public Engagement**

# Exploration Roadmap



05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



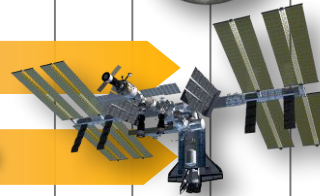
Exploration and Science Lunar Robotics Missions



Lunar Outpost Buildup

Research and Technology Development on ISS

Commercial Orbital Transportation Services for ISS



Space Shuttle Operations



Space Shuttle Program Transition and Retirement

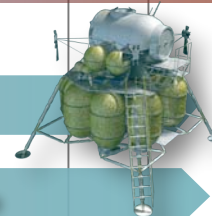
Ares I and Orion Development



Operations Capability Development  
(EVA Systems, Ground Operations, Mission Operations)

Orion and Ares I Production and Operation

Altair Lunar Lander Development



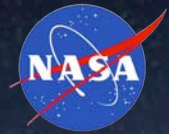
Ares V and Earth Departure Stage

Surface Systems Development

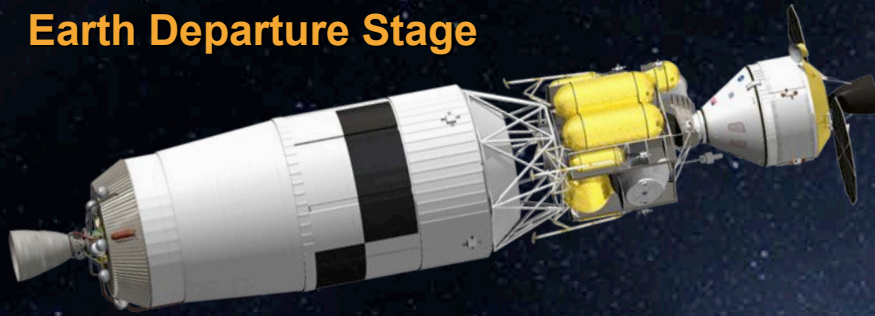




# U.S. Lunar Transportation Architecture



Earth Departure Stage



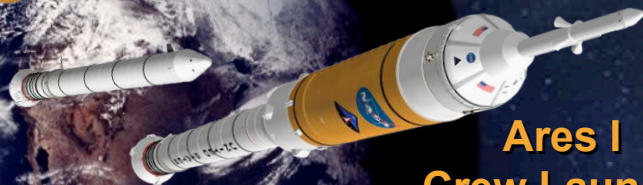
Orion  
Crew Exploration  
Vehicle



Ares V  
Cargo Launch  
Vehicle



Ares I  
Crew Launch  
Vehicle



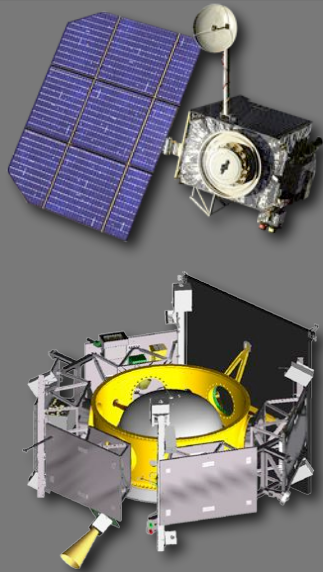
Altair  
Lunar  
Lander



# NASA Programs Enabling Exploration

## Advanced Capabilities Division (ACD)

### Lunar Precursor Robotic Program



### Human Research Program



### Exploration Tech. Development Program



## Commercial Crew Cargo Program

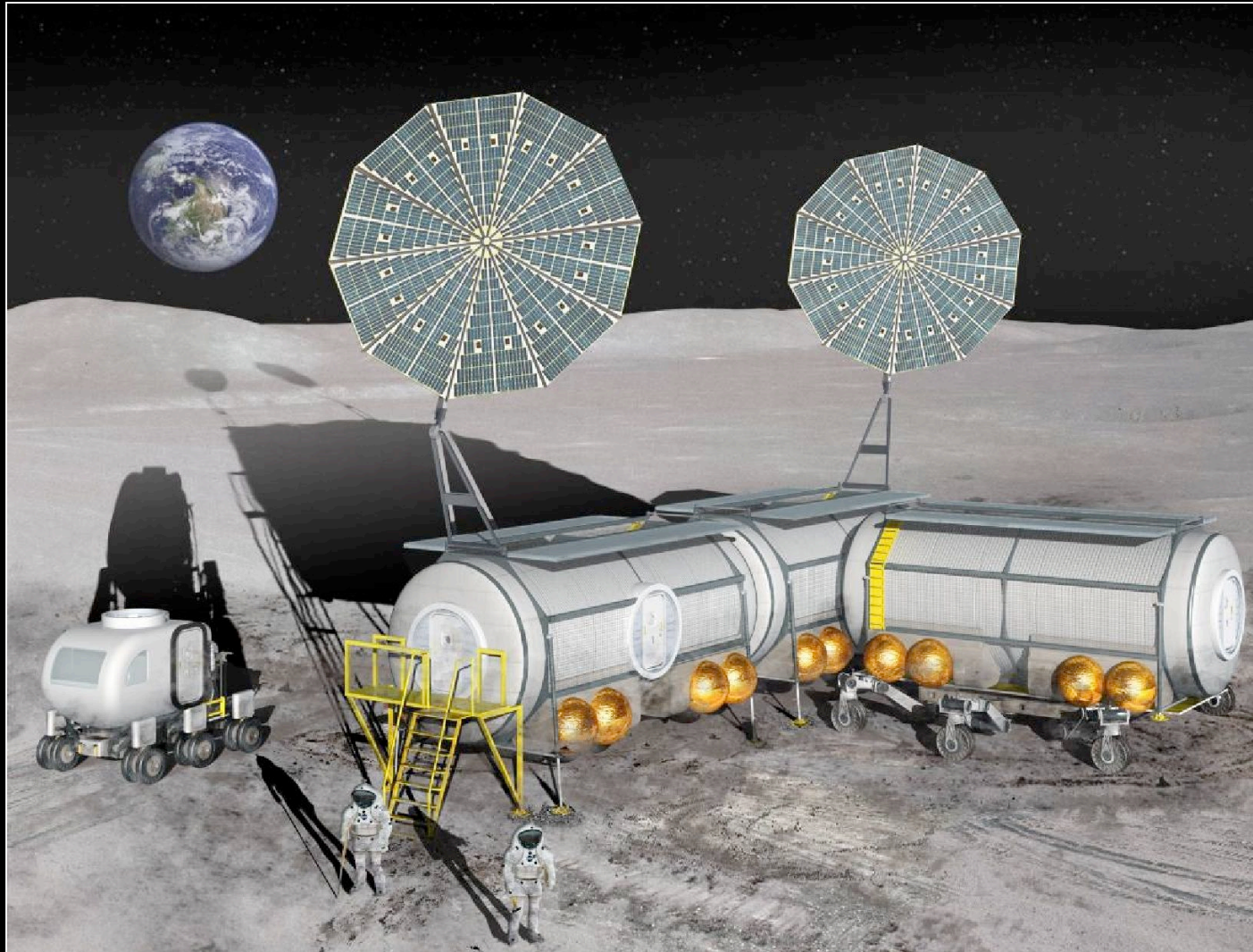


## Constellation Program





# Key Elements of a Lunar Outpost



Lander and  
Ascent vehicle

Extravehicular  
Activities (EVA)

Power

Habitation

Mobility

Navigation and  
Communication

In-Situ Resource  
Utilization (ISRU)

# *Lunar Surface Mobility Systems*



"Chariot" is a six-wheeled lunar rover chassis that could be used to transport crew or equipment.



A small pressurized rover will allow the crew to explore up to 200 kilometers away from the lunar outpost.



ATHLETE is a six-legged rover that could be used to transport heavy payloads such as habitat modules during construction of the lunar outpost.



## *In-Situ Resource Utilization*



Proof-of-concept unit for producing oxygen from lunar regolith



“Scarab” rover with sampling drill to prospect for subsurface ice in lunar craters

- In-situ resource utilization (ISRU) will enable a sustainable lunar outpost by reducing the mass of consumables that must be supplied from Earth.
- NASA is developing prototype systems to prospect for lunar resources, to excavate lunar regolith (soil), and to process regolith to produce oxygen, water, and rocket propellants.
- The “Scarab” rover and its onboard ISRU system will be field tested in Hawaii in November, 2008 to demonstrate production of oxygen from simulated lunar regolith.



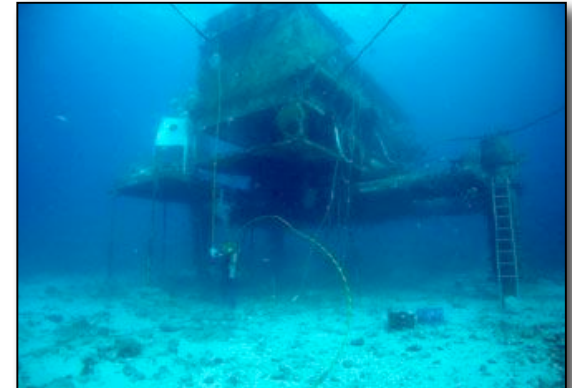
# ANALOGS FOR LUNAR AND MARS EXPLORATION



Desert Research and Technology Studies (Desert RATS) - Flagstaff, Arizona



Moses Lake, Washington



NASA Extreme Environment Mission Operations (NEEMO) - Key Largo, Florida



Houghton Mars Project (HMP)  
- Devon Island, Canada



PISCES, Mauna Kea, Hawaii



McMurdo Station, Antarctica



## ***Current NASA Exploration Activities in Hawaii***

- Volcanic rock from Big Island used to produce JSC-1 lunar simulant
  - Lunar simulant duplicates chemical and physical properties of lunar soil for testing lunar surface systems.
- Conducted field geology trip to Kilauea on August 12-15 to familiarize NASA managers and scientists with field operations in lunar-like setting.
- Japan - U. S. Science, Technology, and Space Applications Program (JUSTSAP) symposium to be held in Waikoloa Beach on November 9-14, 2008.
- PISCES analogue site at Mauna Kea will host field test of NASA In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU) and robotic prospecting systems in November 2008.
  - Canadian and German space agencies participating.

